REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,087.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sirgen Cost ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 2 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

4 line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1272 Tons, 180 H. P. Commander R. J. Scott, on SATURDAY, the 30th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Tegapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 576 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 26th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£26	£15	—	£6
Suez	36	22	—	8
Port Said	38	24	—	9
Messina	50	34	—	14
Naples	50	34	—	14
Leghorn	50	34	—	14
Genoa	50	34	—	14
Marseilles	50	35	—	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARIADNE, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	...March 30
INDIA	2,289	500	....April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272	498	....May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „ 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay November 13, 187

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail on the 3rd April, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain F. Pitt, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May,
and by the
S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,600 Tons register, 350 H.P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

BOMBAY AND HAVRE STEAMERS.

SAILING ABOUT 5TH OF EVERY MONTH.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

To LONDON or SOUTHAMPTON ..... Rs. 457
„ HAVRE ..... „ 409
„ MALTA ..... „ 325
„ SUEZ ..... „ 320

THE First-Class Passenger Steamer GLAMORGAN, 2,411 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched about 5th April. Passengers for Southampton and London will be conveyed by the South Western Railway Co.'s fast Steamer and Trains. Passage across the Channel only six and a half hours.

For passage, &c., apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(c) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2465	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2863	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(c) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Hazelwood	6th May.
— CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(c) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	...16th „
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	...29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman	...29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	4211	250	on 15th Apr. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180	0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131	0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122	8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 139	„ 66	0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

NOTICE.—The S.S. GLAMORGAN, Captain Buck, from LIVERPOOL, has ARRIVED, and CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Steamer WINTHORPE, are hereby informed that the Steamer has ARRIVED, and that she will DISCHARGE in the SASSOON DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS AT ONCE.

No claim of any kind will be admitted after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1878.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50 ..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24 ..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints „ „ „ 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ glitledged ..., pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

Rs. 5,000
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
SEVEN GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26TH,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, MARCH 27TH,
THURSDAY, MARCH 28TH,
FRIDAY, MARCH 29TH,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON & EVENING,
which will be most positively the last nights of the season.

MR. JOHN WILSON returns his sincere thanks to his 300,000 PATRONS IN BOMBAY, and would state, as he has received nothing but kindness since his arrival in this city, he has determined to

GIVE AWAY Rs. 5,000

To the Visitors at these POSITIVELY HIS LAST FIVE EVENING AND TWO AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES IN THIS CITY.

The value of the Gift Checks have been set at 8 annas; therefore parties purchasing Three-rupee Tickets will receive six Gift Checks; parties purchasing Two-rupee Tickets will receive four Gift Checks; parties purchasing One-rupee Tickets will receive two Gift Checks; and parties purchasing Eight anna Tickets will receive one Gift Check; parties occupying private boxes will receive each six Gift Checks.

The Gifts will consist of the following amounts:—
Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and
A GRAND GIFT OF Rs. 500,
will be distributed at these
THE LAST PERFORMANCES
OF THE
MAMMOTH COMBINATION.

Tickets of all denominations for sale at SOUNDY & Co.'s and the CIRCUS BOX Office from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Agents wanted in all parts of the City to sell tickets on Commission. Apply to

H. W. CORBYN,
General Agent, Circus.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs.	30
Do. do. do. 4		15
Dress Circle		3
Stalls		2
Perquette		1
Pit	As.	8

Children half price to all parts of the Tent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
OFFENBACH'S GRAND COMIC OPERA,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

DROGAN [Baker, afterwards Page]	MISS ELCIA MAY.
Cocorico [Duke of Brabant]	Mr. H Vernon.
Burgomaster	Mr. M. Comerford.
Golo [Prime Minister]	Mr. A. Pitherton.
Charles Martel	Gentleman Amateur.
Hilton / Grob	The bold Gendarmes / Mr. John Morris.
Crawld	Mr. H. Vernon.
Brigette	Mr. C. Dillon.
Gen. vieve	Mrs. H. Vernon.

PASTRY COOKS, &c.

THE WONDERFUL PIE TO NIGHT.
BALCONY DUETT TO-NIGHT.
THE BOLD GENDARMES,
DROGAN'S SLEEP SONG,
THE CUP OF TEA SONG,
CROWING CHORUS,
TO NIGHT.

MISS ELCIA MAY
Begs to announce her first
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
IN BOMBAY
ON
THURSDAY, MARCH 28TH,
ON WHICH OCCASION
MR. FAIRCLOUGH
WILL APPEAR
FOR (POSITIVELY) THE LAST TIME.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH'S
(POSITIVELY) LAST NIGHT IN BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BISHOP'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE of MAGNESIA. As. 10 and Re. 1-6.
B. S. MADON & Co.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRATIC SALINE. Re. 1-6.
B. S. MADON & Co.

ENOE'S FRUIT SALT. Re. 1-8.
B. S MADON & Co.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINES. Re. 1-8.
B. S. MADON & Co.

TAMER INDIEN or the FRUIT LOZENGES. Re. 1-8.
B. S. MADON & Co.

HOKIN'S SEIDLETZ POWDERS. Re. 1 6.
B. S. MADON & Co.

DENNIFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. As. 10.
B. S. MADON & Co.

COOPER'S EFFERVESCENT THIRST LOZENGES. As. 12.
B. S. MADON & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDIAN CASTE,

BY THE LATE

JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,

HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, AND SOME TIME VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

MISSIONARY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PRICE Rs. 15. BY POST Rs. 15-11.

TIMES OF INDIA OFFICE:
NO. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, BOMBAY.

W. J. ESSAI,
COMMISSION AGENT AND GENERAL MERCHANT.

W. J. ESSAI,
AMERICAN COOKED HAM, BEEF & TONGUE in Tins, ready for Table use.

W. J. ESSAI,
TASMANIA JAMS from Hobart Town at Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Cash.

W. J. ESSAI,
OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS of every description supplied to order.

W. J. ESSAI,
BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

W. J. ESSAI,
SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR AMONTILGADO AND MANZANILLA SHERRY.

W. J. ESSAI,
CHEROOTS, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.

W. J. ESSAI,
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, FURNITURE and every description of goods supplied to order.

W. J. ESSAI,
Revised Price List furnished on Application.
TERMS.
CASH WITH ORDER OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

W. J. ESSAI.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Re. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt dispatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIAN WEAR.

CASH PRICE LIST.

GENTS' BANIANS.

	Rs.	A.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six. 14	0
Superfine Saxony	„ 21	0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special Snake, shrinkless	„ 27	0
Summer Merino, medium substance	„ 36	0
Real India Gauze	„ 40	0
Warranted Half Silk	„ 45	0
Shetland Wool Merino Long Sleeves for Cold Districts	6	0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers	7	8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	3	12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee	4	12
Fine Summer Merino	7	8
Fine Summer Merino Spliced Double Riding Seats	7	8
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	6	8
Bathing Drawers ..... per pair	2	0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

	Rs.	A.
Fine Brown Cotton ..... Doz.	9	8
Super „ „ „	13	8
Fine Fancy Colours	15	0
Extra Super	18	0
Best Fancy Stripes	19	0
Best Lisle Thread Striped	28	0
Real Balbriggan	30	0

KNICKERBOCKERS. For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino ..... per pair.	5	8
Stout Knitt	6	8
Stout Knitt Socks	8	8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures ..... Doz.	15	8
Drab or Fawn	18	8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	18	0
Superfine, a Special Article	21	0
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	24	0
Real Scotch Lambswool for the Hills	25	0
Stout Ribbed Knitted per pair	3	8

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks ..... per pair	7	8 & 8
Black Silk Hose ..... „	12	6
White Silk Socks ... „	7	8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10	0
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	18	0
Silk and Wool, a delightful mixture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors	18	0
Best Striped Cambric	6	8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric ..... Six	16	8
Oxford Cloth ..... each	5	0
Wove Flannel ..... each	9	0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10	0
Wove Flannel	17	0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20	0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlin Wool	10	0
Extra Super „	13	0
Brown or Drab Super Berlin Wool	15	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,

ENGINEERS,

WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.,

AGENTS FOR

LAMONT'S PATENT BOTTLE

FOR AËRATED WATERS,

WITH SELF-ACTING STOPPERS OF GLASS, VULCANITE OR EBONITE, &c.,

40s. Per Gross, delivered F.O.B., London,

NO ROYALTY TO PAY.

MACHINES FOR FILLING, WITH SYRUP PUMP ATTACHED, £16. 15s. CASH.

Agent—Mr. HENRY ROGERS, BOMBAY.

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EARLY RECORDS OF BRITISH INDIA,

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA,

As told in the Government Records, the works of old Travellers, and other contemporary Documents, from the earliest period down to the Rise of the British Power in India.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED an EXPERIENCED INSPECTOR, knowing English and Modi. Salary Rs. 25.

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Waverley Hotel, Bombay. Specimen Paintings at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOARD and RESIDENCE (superior) WANTED by a Gentleman in business. Reply stating terms and locality to W. J., *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a Lady taking her children to Southampton in May, a EUROPEAN NURSE. Apply stating terms to S. M. B., Post Office, Byculla.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS. J. PEARSE having secured a continuous supply of Ice, is executing orders as usual for Ice Puddings, &c., &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS, &c.,
AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY CUTCHRA WAGGONS, RAILS, &c.,

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. have been instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 8th April 1878 at 1 P.M., at the Borse Bunder Cutchra Siding (behind the Municipal Work Shop) the following:—

27 Railway Cutchra Waggons, Iron Rails, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Middle Colaba, a quantity of unserviceable stores, comprising hammers, augers, saw blades chisels, files, Cooper's crome, rasps coarse, saws, gunny-bags, brass filing, packing cases, water casks, leather pieces and strappings, old iron, &c.

SALE OF GREY TWIST AND SILK YARN.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, on account of whom it may concern, a large quantity of Cullman-tores and piece goods, consisting of Cross and Blackwell's John Moir, Bar ess, and others' coverings, Cross and Blackwell's, Crosse and Jenkins, vege tables, soup, soup sausages French plums, tart fruits, Liebig's extractum carnis, pickles, mushroom catsup, French truffles, calmon cutlets, fish sauces, Cross and Blackwell's, John Moir's honey, hog's lard, tarragon and chili vinegar smoked ox tongues cooked hams, meat rs, vegetables, Oxford sausages, Bath chaps, streaky bacon, patent forcemeat, truffled, ox ox and dressed sprats fresh mackerel, black lead, mushrooms jams and marmalade ground Mocha coffee tart fruits, lucca oil, anchovies in oil, French olives, Spanish olives, cheese and milk, &c., Barnes and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 25TH MARCH 1878.

THE serious character of the political intelligence received here since Saturday has quite overshadowed the commercial telegrams, which naturally are only up to the close of business hours on Saturday. The tendency even then, however, was decidedly unfavourable, the various produce markets all indicating increased likelihood of a warlike termination to present negotiations.

Consols on Saturday had declined from 95⅜ to 95⅛, and French Rentes from 110½ to 109½. Enfaced Rupee Paper was unaltered from Friday's decline and Seeds and Wheat were unchanged. Coffee in London remains unchanged, but in Cocoanut Oil a decline of 5s. is reported in Ceylon and an advance of £1 10 per ton in Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed unchanged as regards spot prices, but the day's sales only reached 6,000 bales, and arrivels, according to private telegrams, were very difficult of sale. The effect of the political news which has since transpired can scarcely fail to be adverse, and in the meantime the American receipts are on a scale which alone is sufficient to depress the market.

Reuter gives no quotation for Futures in his New York telegram of Saturday, but Mid. Uplands on the spot he still quotes at 10⅞ cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	10,000	5,000	10,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,811,000	3,687,000	3,706,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	5,67,423
Do. „ Branches	Inc. „	3,05,403
Other Deposits	Dec. „	1, 3,810
Loans	Inc. „	16,57,969
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	1,72,877
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. „	2,'9,913
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	3,91,326

The actual reduction in Cash is not of itself very important, but the fact of the trade demand being on the increase is significant, and although from the above return we do not anticipate any change in the Bank rate of discount at the weekly Board Meeting on Wednesday, there is sufficient in the figures to show that the tendency is generally firmer.

Sterling was to-day, notwithstanding the partial decline of 1d. per cx. advired in Silver in London, has been quiet but steady at unchanged rates. Next to nothing has been done, there being no enquiry of any importance for remittance, while the amount of Private Paper offering is even smaller in proportion, the uncertain state of matters at Home restricting export trade to very small limits. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	Is. 9 1-16d.	„
Credits, 8 „ „	Is. 9d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	Is. 9 1-16d.	„
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-9-6	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions, and we still quote demand at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1½ to 1¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again shown a weaker tendency owing to the unsatisfactory telegrams from Home, and it is difficult to quote reliable rates. Approximately we call Fours, Rs. 93½ to ¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼ to Rs. 103.

THE SHARE MARKET has been very dull, and any movements are in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays have declined to Rs. 683½. Land Companies are unchanged. In Press Companies we have only to notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils, while Spinning and Weaving shares are unchanged, with the exception of a decline of Rs. 25 in Fleming, Rs. 10 in Khutao Muccanjee and Nursey, and Rs. 5 per share in Great Eastern.

COTTON has been perfectly stagnant to-day, and for export we have scarcely heard of a transaction. Sellers are willing to concede something from previous rates, especially in the lower grades of Dommraon, but buyers have apparently made up their minds to wait for a material fall, and except to cover immediate shipments, are holding off.

FREIGHTS are nothing short of depressed. For Liverpool ready steamers are booking at £1 6 3, and for shipment in a week at £1·7·6, but even at these figures, low as they are, the extent of business is small. By sail for Liverpool we can scarcely quote a rate, but £1-10 could certainly be done for a large line. For Trieste and Venice rates have been done to-day at £1-13 9 per ton, payable here.

IN PIECE Goods transactions to day have been unimportant, and there is no special change to notice. Prices are barely supported, and large clearances can only be effected by accepting a reduction from current rates.

COALS have been in more active enquiry at a partial improvement of As. 4 per ton owing to the tenor of the Home telegrams, but we have not heard of any new business, and buyers are chiefly speculators.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	690
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 p. c.	683½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	107
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. c.	280
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	36
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·12·1	do.	22
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,140
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.a.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do.	670
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	46
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	610 xd.
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	485½
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	150
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	98
Carvar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	50 do	525
Dholera P. and G. Co.	600	500	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	393	1,000	all	100 do	810
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	40 do	815
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..		1,400 100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	295
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	440
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.-...	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	500

*For Share for the h lf-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 23rd March as compared with the statement issued on the 16th March:—

LIABILITIES.	16th March. Rs.	23rd March. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,03,78,769	1,06,46,192
Do do. at Branches.	21,24,835	24,30,258
Other Deposits	1,38,23,584	1,37,17,777
Post Bills.....	48,823	48,227
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,11,870	5,06,741
	3,86,87,901	3,94,51,192
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,14,920	29,12,573
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	21,20,985	20,82,361
Loans on Security of do. do.	34,21,804	50,79,773
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,515	3,575
Bills Discounted	1,21,44,389	1,19,71,522
Stamps	3,416	3,442
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,30,370		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,75,000	3,55,370	3,55,370
Bullion	1,49,254	56,227
Cash Balances with Correspondents	34,642	3,94,739
Cash and Currency Notes	1,69,82,246	1,55,90,920
	3,86,87,901	3,94,51,192

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 16th March 1878.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Open 1,368½ Miles.			
Coaching	1,44,337	0	0
Merchandize	6,22,672	0	0
Telegraph	1,173	0	0
Total Rs.....	8,38,182	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,368½ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	7,41,062	15	3
Increase.....	97,119	0	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 1,276 tons, Capt G. B., Purvis, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP STORM KING, 1,262 tons, Captain C. H. Reed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 17th Feb., with a cargo of timber.

THE S. S. SENTO, 781 tons, Captain R. J. C. Filmouth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, 12th March, with a general cargo, and 50 deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEARL, 866 tons, Captain W McGregor, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst from Jamnuggur, 20th March, with a general cargo, and 100 deck passengers.

THE STEAM SHIP AKOLA, 315 tons, Capt. F. G. Hay, will sail to-day for Kutteewar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Gopall and 214 deck passengers.

THE SHIP ORTHES, 1,200 tons, Captain P. Macfarlane, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst from Greenock, 14th Dec., with a cargo of 1,570 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE S. S. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1,967 tons, Captain J. B. Cox, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst from Calcutta, 9th March, via Colombo, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W Nicol and Co.

THE S. S. ALABAMA, 1,166 tons, Captain W. Hunphrise, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middesbro, 8th Feb, via Malta, Port Said and Suez with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CHINSURA, 1,319 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers: Surg Major O'Brien, 3 native second class, and 43 deck passengers.

THE SHIP BARON COLONSAY, 1,632 tons, Captain John Seale, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst from London, 28th Nov., via Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,249 tons coals. During the voyage spoke the ships Oathes, Professor May, and Herrietta, bound to Bombay. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BAGHDAD, 830 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Neuberg, Capt. McCabb, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sweence, Dr. Haltern, Revd. Father Victor, Mr. and Mrs. Daley, Mr. Hardy, School Masters and 6 children.

THE STEAM SHIP ETTORE, 320 tons, Commander C. Lazarich, sailed yesterday For Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Trieste.—Surgn Major H. Busteed, Miss Searle, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Noble, and infant, Mr. E. F. Hobusch, and Mr. H. Hockney, For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Money, and Dr. R. Kranel. For Aden.—11 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Orthes	Macfarlane ..	Greenock, Dec 14.
	Pearl (s).....	McGregor.....	Jamnuggur, Mar 20.
	Baron Colonsay	Seale	London, Nov 28.
	Baghdad (s)	Scott	Calcutta, Mar 1.
	D. of Sutherland(s).	Cox	Calcutta, Mar 9.
	Alabama (s).....	Humphrise....	Middlesbro, Feb 8.
	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Bussorah, Mar 6.
	Sestos (s)	Tilmouth	Bussorah, Mar 12.
	Storm King.....	Reed	Moulmein, Feb 17.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
25	Indus (s)	Shallard	Southampton.
	J C Stevenson (s)..	Purvis	ange on.
	Ettore (s).....	Lazarich	Trieste, &c.

Steamer Akola, Hay, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trentham Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Merioneth, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
21	Calcutta (s)	James	Sandoway, Mar 16.
	Canara (s).....	Sharp	Singapore, Mar 4.
	Daniel Barnes.....	Stover	Liverpool, Dec 8.
	Newcastle	Wherrat	Brisbane, Jan 26.
	Summer Cloud	Davis	London, Aug 24.
	Isaure	Balibo	Bourbon, Jan 23.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 21—Steamers Sir John Lawrence and Satara. Ship Famine Tucker.

PASSENGERS.

Per Canara—Mr J E Hood, Dr Stullman, Mrs Philips, Lieuts, Wingfield and Kalley, Mr A H Hilderband, Mr Hall.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Newcastle—6th March, off Acheen Head, Barque Astarte, from Cardiff to Singapore, 96 days out, all well.
By Canara—19th March, passed City of Lucknow in Lat 19·9 N, Long 90·42 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
22	Armenia	.....	Balasore.
	Tarragut	.....	Boston.
	Chrysomene	.....	Liverpool.
	Meinam (s)	.....	Galle and Pondy.
23	Africa (s).....	.....	Bombay and S F.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
22	Merkara (s).....	..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—2 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
City of Baltimore s—10 boxes tinned plates and 17 casks hardware, Nusserwanjee Lolinyea.
Zerbino s—837 bundles hoop iron, Megjee Oomley; 5 hogsheads porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—139 cases oilmanstores, R L Southern and Co; 20 drums and 5 5 b tres-nails, 1 case white zinc paint and 40 drums oil of sorts, Esmailjee Edrabjee.
Cervin s—75 cases copper sheets and 500 pig lead, W and A Graham and Co; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Knoop and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assaria s—25 cases, brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Savernake—58 bales cotton, Motichund Hurukchund; 120 bales cotton, Luckmeechan Khimjee; 6874 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum; 224 cwts, gallnuts, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Agnes Oswald, 1874 cwts, myrabo lams, Ebram Walljee; 100 bales cotton, Bhimsey Dewjee; 65 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 135 bales cotton, Rumsookhr or Bhagoobhoy.
Arago s—27 ba es wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 25 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, Manockchund Megjee and Co; 2002 bales cotton, Kewldass Trikumdas; 363 bales cotton, Abramovitz and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 26 bales wool, V. Poonja; 50 bales rags, Goculdass Toogoodass.
Olympia s—560 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 160 bales wool, Nurse Khutow; 6 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 6 9 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 45 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 36 b les cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 86 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 201 cwts myrabollams, Veerchund Hurjeewan; 363 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Soares and Co; 301 cwts myrabollams, V. Hemraz; 6 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 235 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 50 bales wool and 265 cwts rapeseed, Dosabhoy Fallonjee Cama.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—32 cwts E teeth, Nanchund Jewarchund; 26¾ cwts E teeth, Cawasjee Dossajee; 8¾ cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 1¾ cwts E teeth, Dewchund Khoopchund; 8¾ cwts E teeth, Suriff Durveshi.
Austria s—1154 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co; 9 bales hides, Sallaybhoy Hassanbhoy; 160 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.
Cervin s—75 cwts ginger, Sewchund Motichund.

FOR NAPLES

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Vollart Brothers.
Assiria s—300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Whithier s—8¾ cwts pepper, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Isaac Reed—2.0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Norris—3,000 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.
Michael Chevalier—493¾ cwts pepper, Vinay and Co.
Newa Providincia—499¾ cwts pepper, Vinay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zerbino s—150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Zambesi s—1,000 bales cotton, Ga dum and Co.
Ettore s—250 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Liddesdale s—46 cwts tallow, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Assiria s—100 bales cotton, Jules. Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, and 1,875 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontis s—20 cwts cotton seed, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Assiria s—1,480 cwts linseed, Fi lay, Scott and Co; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zerbino s—50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Zambesi s—19 bales coffee, P and O S N Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Ganges s—267 bags coffee, Alstons and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Guy Mannering s—100 bales cotton, Mooljee Damoder; 107 bales cotton, Ramgopall P. Chund.

FOR PORT SAID.

Homer s—250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·671
Temperature of the Air.....	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·7
Dew Point	70·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·538
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—6).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ..	91·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9–30 a.m.)..	79·3
General Direction of wind ...NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	247.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 26.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

228-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakeedass Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.—Part heard.
173-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakheedas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
659-77—Prescot and W—Luxmibai vs Dadabhoy Ranjee—Janardhun and G.
164-76—Hearn, C and L—William Loudon vs Khatao Rowjee and others—T and Sayani.
613-77—Tyabjee and S—Veerchund Khimchund vs John Campbell and another—Lynch and T.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Motion.

723-77—Fletcher and S—Hajee Khadeza and another vs Hajee Abdool Russool, &c—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act. X of 1877.
In person—Chunabai vs Gowjee Ebrahim Chotoo and another.

LONG CAUSE.

733-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund and others vs Wasudeo Abbajee and another—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

475-77—Macfarlane and G—Laljee Veerjee vs Muncherjee Rustomjee—K.
31-78—Remington H and L—Joshi Kapoorchund L vs Runchord Kursonjee.
53-78—Janardhun and G—Ramsa Ramnath and another vs Rahim Abdool Kadai, &c—Tyabjee and S.
73-78—Janardhun and G—Morarji Fewja vs Visram Vasanjee.
75-78—Macfarlane and G—Sonabai widow vs Manockjee Pestonjee.
83-78—Remington H and L—Sheik Ahmed M vs Mde Lima Souza and others.
94-78—Prescot and W—A Renand vs Premji Sewjee and another.
9 -78—Prescot and W—A Renand vs Gomedram Doolubram.
94-78—Prescot and W—A Renand vs Cursetjee Eduljee Metha.
97-78—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Adam Nowrin and others vs Rupoobhai Goolabbhai and another.
98-78—Macfarlane and G—Trebhowandass Lulloobhoy vs Rasanbhoy Nathoo.
99-78—Mooljee and S—Biswanidass B and another vs. Nosur bin Abdool Rubet, &c.
101-78—Mr. Skepper—Bhowana Harbhuru vs Heerbai widow.
105-78—Remington H and L—The B I S Navigation Co vs Alli Abdoola.
106-78—Remington H and L—Charles Douglass and another vs Dosabhoy Rustomjee and another.
108-78—M M Moushi—Vishnooram Jenabhai vs James Richardson.
109-78—Craigie L and O—Babaji Ragoba vs Abdool Hakim bin, &c.
112-78—Craigie L and O—The Charterel Bank of I A and China vs Cursetjee Edulji.
114-78—Ardaseer and S—Cooverbai and others vs Casiram and ors.
116-78—Remington H and L—Oodhowji Jeram vs Canji Jetha and another.

LONG CAUSES.

9-78—In person—Hafizanbeebee vs Khudiranbebee and others—In person.
606-77—Tyabjee and S—Khima Dolla and others vs Thucker Lilladhur Keswejee—Hy Richard.
490-77—Remington, H and L—Lukmidass Hunsraj vs Dewoorebai and another—Shaporjee and L.
7-78—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Marroon M vs Dhondersi Venayeak—M M Moushi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Mignon, Col, Comsy Genl, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 23.

Liston, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

MARCH 24.

Owens, Lieut, Army Comst Dept, on leave, from Muttra.
Veale, Surg Major, on leave, from Moultan.
Maitland, Surg, on furlough, from Madras.
Hatton, Surg Major, on duty, from Cannanore.
Greig, Lieut Col, R E, on furlough, from ——.
Byres, Capt, 2nd P W O Grenadiers, on leave, from Belgaum.
Lucas, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Tydd, Surg Major, on duty, from Bangalore.

MARCH 25.

Kelly, Lieut, 44th Regt, on duty, from Jonghoo.
Evans, Major, 6th Foot, on duty, from Roorkee.
Buchanan, Col, 9th Foot, on duty, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Pottinger, Lieut Col, Asst Qr Mr Gl, from leave, to Poona.

MARCH 25.

Roger, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Inglis, Lieut Col, 6th Light Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Williams, Col, 8th Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Pogson, Col, Bombay Army, on furlough, to England.
Pringle, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Watson, Lieut, 13th Hussars, on furlough, to England.
Heffernan, Surg Major, on Mod Cort, to England.
Lodwick, Lieut, 28th Foot, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Shorte, Col, Pol Dept, on furlough, to England.
Lucas, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Blagrove, Lieut, 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 23.)

Colonel F L Maguire, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, in the Central Provinces, having attained the age of 55 years on the 30th September 1877, retired from that date from Civil employ, under the Government of India Resolution dated 27th January 1865.

Captai H H Hallet, Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Jubbulpore.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieut-Colonel W G Ward, superintendent School of Industry, Jubbulpore. Captain H H Hallet, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jubbulpore, will officiate as Superintendent School of Industry, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, on privilege leave.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieut-Colonel T K Vanderguicht, District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore. Mr A Marriott, District Superintendent of Police, Mandla, is transferred to Jubbulpore, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Vandergucht.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, March. 23.)

The Revd B M Behr, Chaplain of Jhansi, furlough to Europe for two years.

Mr H C Barstow, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Ghazipur, privilege leave for three months.

Mr R S Whiteway, Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st grade, Multra, to officiate as Settlement Officer, 3rd grade.

Mr W Duthoit, D C I. Magistrate and Collector, Shahjehanpur, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Shahjehanpur.

Mr A W Wollaston, Barrister-at-law, to be Translator to Government, N W Provinces and Oudh.

With effect from the 1st January, 1878, consequent on the retirement from the service of Sir T D Forsyth, C B, K S I, Commissioner in Oudh—

Mr E G Jenkinson, Officiating Commissioner, Fyzabad, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H B Webster, Officiating Commissioner, Jhansi, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Pyrell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, to be a Magistrate and Collector, but to continue to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Mainpuri.

The appointment of Mr. J J Crosthwaite, C S, to be Registrar of the High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces is approved and confirmed.

Mr J C Williams, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be a Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, but to continue to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.

The services of H G Batten, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Almora, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Leave to Europe on medical certificate for one year, together with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr W H Hay, Assistant Master, Thomason, Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

Sergeant Charles Hilton, H E, Overseer, Irrigation Branch, temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on famine relief works, is granted twelve months' furlough on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Mar. 16.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment—Lieut John Deering to be Adjt, vice Brett, promoted, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, dated 19th Dec 1877.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment—Lieut Alfred George Streatfield Beadnell to be Adjt, vice Deering, resigns, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Com g-in-Chief, dated 8th January 1878.

4th Battalion 60th Rifles—Lieut Guy Theophilus Campbell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Martin, who has retired from the Service at his own request, Lieut of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg in-Chief, dated 7th Mar h 1878.

Convalescent Depot, Dalhousie—Col J E Cordn r, R A, to be Commandant, vice Walker, whose term of appointment will expire on the 6th Apr l 1878.

3rd Native Infantry—Lieut J E Barr, Wing Officer, to be Adjt vice Cpt Wilkinson, appointment cancelled.

38th Native Infantry—Lieut C T Reay, 63rd Foot, a candidate for the B S C to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, dated 1st May 1878.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

11th Hussars—Capt E S Rivett-Carnac to be Maj, from the 4th Jan 1878.

Royal Artillery—Capt T C Martelli to be Maj, from the 1st Oct 1877.

Capt T M Hazlerigg to be Maj, from the 23rd Dec 1877.

Lieut J J Congdon to be Capt, from the 18th July 1877.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 18.

Officers commanding British regiment's in Bengal have been directed to proceed to Umballa to qualify for Adjt Grades at the least practicable delay, nominal rolls in duplicate of those Sub-Lieuts of their regiments who have yet to attend a long course of Garrison Instruction to qualify for promotion to rank of Lieut.

After the 1st Oct 1878, no more classes for Sub-Lieuts to attend the long course will be formed in India.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

62nd Regt.—Lieut Arthur Goding to be In-tructor of Musketry, vice Carter, who retires from the Service at his own request, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, Dated 7th Feb 1878.

10th N. I.—Col W Wollaston, C B, to be Offg Commandant, vice Col C Lyons-Montgomery, proceeding on furlough.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

4th Regt.—Lieut Col E Powell to be Capt from the 12th Feb 1878.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Judge Advocate Genl's Dept.—Capt R F C A Tytler, Squadron Officer 8th Bl Cavy, to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate, vice Col Brownlow, who is about to proceed on furlough, and pending the return from furlough of Lieut Col Seagrim, or until further orders.

With reference to the foregoing, Capt Tytler is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore circle, and will relieve Colonel Brownlow, on the departure of that officer on furlough.

The Govt of India having approved of the abolition of the class for Sub-Lieuts at Sandhurst from the close of the past term, Major H D O Farrington, 73rd Foot, Chief Instructor, and Capt R Kill, 30th Foot, Asst Garrison Instructor, are directed to rejoin the head quarters of their respective regiments on the 1st April 1878.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oudh Division Order dated the 19th Feb 1878, appointing Lieut E Burrel, 85th Foot, to officiate as Deputy Asst Qr. Mr. Genl of the division, in addition to his other duties, vice Cap R G Kennedy, transferred to the Rawal Pindi Division.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 12th March 1878, directing Col C F Hicks, H S C, to assume command of the station, during the absence of the Lieut General commanding the division on inspection duty.

Fort Attock Garrison Order dated the 2nd March 1878, directing Lieut Col A N Wilson, Rifle Bde, to assume command of the garrison from that date.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 2nd March 1878, making the following appointments, vice Col G C Hankin, on furlough:—

Lieut Col M M Prendergast, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Maj F P W Freeman, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Col M M Prendergast.

Capt D Adamson, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Col E H C Simpson, on furlough.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 4th March 1878, making the following appointments consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Capt J L Ferris:—

Capt E Hay, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, vice Capt R C Greek, offg as 2nd in Command.

Cap A J T Welchman, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Cap J L Ferris

4th Native Infantry—Regt Order, dated the 28th Feb 1878, making the following appointments, consequent on the transfer of Lieut F H R Drummond to the 1 th Bl Cavy:—

Lieut A Jones, Wing officer, on probation and Officiating Adjt, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st March 1878, no other officer being available.

8th Native Infantry—Regtal Order, dated the 27 h Feb 1878, making the following appointment, vice Lieut Col H M Wemyss, on leave at Bombay:—

Capt A Landon, attached, to officiate as Qr Mr, during the absence on furlough, of Capt A Fisher, with effect from the 24th Jan 1878.

38th Native Infantry—Regtal Order, making the following appointments, consequent on the transfer of Lieut Col T G Rose to the 14th Bl Lancers:—

Capt E H Forbes, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Col H M Wemyss, offg as Commandant.

Lieut A T Banon, Wing officer, to Officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj F Gellie, no other officer being available.

Lieut C G B Hervey, Offig Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr vice Capt H O Cumberlege.

2nd Goorkhas—Regtl Order dated the 1st March 1878, making the following appintments, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieut Col D Macintyre:—

Maj A Battye, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Capt S E Becher, Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his other duties.

Capt W Hill, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his other duties.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH—APRIL, 1878.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rizes. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mar.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 26	.....	6 1	6 11	{ 4 7 m { 6 9 a	10 50 m .....
Wed. 27	English Mail expected.	6 0	6 11	{ 5 41 m { 7 30 a	0 16 m 0 15 a
Th. 28	.....	5 59	6 11	{ 7 35 m { 8 43 a	‡ 54 m 1 48 a
Fr. 29	.....	5 58	6 12	{ 8 54 m { 9 30 a	3 6 a 2 58 a
Sat. 30	.....	5 58	6 12

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

A terrible disaster took place yesterday afternoon in the Channel. Her Majesty's ship Eurydice, now used as a training ship, capsized to the South of the Isle of Wight, causing a loss of 400 lives.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

SAINT PETERSBURG, MARCH 24.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar is disposed to reduce the peace conditions, provided that Turkey accepts an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia.

RUSSIAN PRECAUTIONS.

SAINT PETERSBURG, MARCH 25.

In consequence of the critical situation, the Czar has countermanded the embarkation of the homeward bound Russian troops from San Stefanos.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 25th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. Steamer Mirzapore.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5 per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	109¾
Bar Silver	54½ to ½
Oriental Bank Shares	£44
Chartered do. do.	£22-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-9-6.	,,

SEVERAL projects have lately been brought to the notice of the Bombay public for giving this city a constant supply of manufactured ice; but the only one with regard to which action has yet been taken is one started by Mr. Cutler, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., who has secured a plot of ground on the Mody Bay Reclamation as a site for his ice house, and has already shipped part of the machinery from England. The public will wish Mr. Cutler well, and give him their hearty support, in an enterprise which is all the more creditable to him because he is undertaking it at his own risk, without seeking Government patronage.

THE loss of the Eurydice, a training ship for ordinary seamen, 400 of whom have been drowned by the capsizing of the ship, is the most fearful calamity that has happened in the Royal Navy since the foundering of the Captain. The Eurydice, however, was an old wooden frigate, not one of the latest experiments in arm our-clad men-of war, and we must suppose that she was carelessly handled by her half-disciplined crew, or she could never have capsized.

THE Thakore of Bhownuggur is to ascend the throne on the 5th of April, and arrangements for the great ceremony are being rapidly carried forward. Numerous invitations to politicals, Durbar officers, and others have been sent out, and a large concourse is expected. Various forms of entertainment have been decided on, one of which being no less, they say, than Wilson's great Circus. The rejoicings are likely to extend over at least two days. The kindly-hearted young prince deserves a good demonstration to do him honour on such an important and joyous occasion.

SINCE the late earthquake, which was severely felt in the hills round Masouri, several springs have dried up.

A HAILSTORM on the 13th instant in the Bareilly district is reported to have entirely destroyed the crops in one hundred and twenty-five villages.

THE summary of the crop and weather report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 20th inst., says that rain has fallen in most districts, and hail is reported from Meerut and Bareilly. Fine weather, which is much needed, has again set in, and the harvest is progressing favourably.

THE members of the committee, appointed to consider the question of employing soldiers on State Railways, still continue their labours, but will, it is presumed, shortly submit their report to Government.

ON the 8th instant the Chief Justice of Singapore, Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, gave a decision of some importance in connection with the publication of Reuter's telegrams. The proprietors of the *Straits Times* applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the proprietor of the *Daily Sheet* from publishing Reuter's telegrams, the monopoly of which they paid for, until three days after the telegrams had appeared in the daily issue of the *Straits Times*. The injunction was granted with costs.

LIEUTENANT HAMILTON, R. E., the Range Officer, was travelling from Raingantah to Tripathi, a distance of five miles, last Wednesday night, and when about two miles from the station, at 9 p. m., he was stopped by a band of 25 dacoits. On seeing them—for it was bright moonlight,—Mr. Hamilton got out of the bandy. He had unfortunately no revolver or other weapon, but notwithstanding he was a European, the dacoits attacked him and wounded him on the leg and side. His servants were severely beaten, and one was much injured about the head. All his goods were stolen, including his office box and even the papers therein, and what money he had. Mr. Hamilton got back to Raingantah with difficulty, being without boots, and then gave warning to the police who proceeded in pursuit. It is some years, it is said, since a European district official was attacked by dacoits in the Madras Presidency.

ONE of the chief reasons which induce young soldiers to desert our service, asserts a correspondent of the Lahore paper, "will be found in the treatment which they often receive at the hands of unwise non-commissioned officers. Fresh from the workshops of Britain, the recruit enters a barrack room, where everything around him seems marvellously strange. Not only has he many things to learn, but what is more difficult, he has many things to unlearn. Time is required to effect all these; but the unwise non-commissioned officer will grant no time. The Articles of War are his creed, and they make no distinction between the full-blown soldier and a raw recruit. Harassed by constant attendance at drill, annoyed by petty fault-finding in barracks, be assured that night is not far distant when his name will be inserted in the absent report. I dwell upon this point, because I have seen seventeen good men lost to the service, in the short space of one week, through the drivelling nonsense of a Color-Sergeant. The injury done to the service by the rash and unwarrantable conduct of this class of non-commissioned officers in their dealings with privates, can only be known to those who have had the misfortune to serve under them. Every word is part of a threat, every look a silent provocation; while they themselves are as destitute of the one grand quality which makes a worthy non-commissioned officer as a broken milestone, and all their other accomplishments are as useless to the service and to themselves as the curl in a pariah dog's tail."

THE *Madras Mail*.—The President of Local Fund Boards, in a District near Madras, lately submitted, for the sanction of the Board of Revenue, bills amounting to Rs. 187-4 from a Zillah Surgeon, for charges stated by that officer to have been incurred by him while inspecting the Local Fund dispensaries of two towns. The Vice-President of one of the Local Fund Boards, on these bills being presented, had refused to pass them, and the orders of the Board of Revenue and Government were asked for; but the case not being quite clear, further explanation was required, which the Surgeon furnished. On receiving this explanation the Board considered that the Vice-President was right in objecting to pass the bills in question, and observed that they could not accept the Zillah Surgeon's explanation. It is, they stated, an elementary principle that travelling allowance is drawn only for journeys actually travelled, and officers are expected so to arrange their inspection tours as to get the greatest possible amount of necessary work done at the least expense to Government. The Board expressed their surprise that an officer in the position of the Zillah Surgeon should have made the claim he did, and still more so that the Collector and President should have given the claim his support. They observed that the Zillah Surgeon was properly entitled to Rs. 137-2 and not to Rs. 187-4, the amount claimed. They then submitted the papers to Government for consideration. The Government having referred the papers to the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency observed that from the correspondence it was clear that the Surgeon had made one journey, and charged for travelling allowance as if he had made two separate journeys. Such conduct on the part of an officer renders him liable to be brought to trial before a court-martial, but as His Excellency had no desire to bring the Surgeon to trial, he thought it would suffice for Government to call on that officer to express his regret that he should have viewed his action in drawing the bills as justifiable. The Government have communicated the Commander-in-Chief's remarks to the Surgeon, and have directed that he be removed from his present civil appointment, and not be nominated to another. His Grace in Council shares the surprise expressed by the Board of Revenue that the Collector should have forwarded the Surgeon's claim with his support.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Englishman* criticises Sir Richard Temple's Minute in the following fashion:—"The distinguished famine delegate's famine minute will answer its present purpose, that is, mainly for exportation; but if any really competent investigator should dissect it and trace out for himself the facts with which it should have dealt, the public will then see another sight than the artistic sketch presented in that document. In one glaring instance, the attempt to shunt the question of the rate of mortality due to destitution, the artist's usual cunning deserted him; that stroke was a clumsy failure. But that paragraph 18 in which his Excellency celebrates the 'exemplary patience' of the much enduring Deccan ryots and exclaims 'How resolute their spirit of self help!' is a choice bit of picturesque rhetoric. But note the inferences it is adapted to suggest at the India Office. These people are so well off (thanks, of course, to 'careful revenue settlements and just administration') that all but one-tenth of them 'have sustained themselves without assistance from the State.' Thus in ordinary times it must be manifest that this bold and thriving peasantry are full and abound and habitually maintain 'large stores and stocks of grain.' How gratifying to a complacent Parliament, and how encouraging to a 'self-confident Secretary of State' must be this social landscape of the Deccan. How irresistible the indirect conclusion that the writer who can dash off such sketches must be the man of all others to rule over such an 'exemplary' population, and illustrate our administration of India. Now Sir Richard does not mean to be hard-hearted while drawing this utterly delusive description of the Deccan population. He feels as much as any one else for the sufferings which the survivors endured with 'exemplary patience,' and he is really grieved that 'some died;' but there is no sign that the writer *realises* how desperate is the condition of the cultivating classes in the Deccan, and how, after this exhausting famine, their position is all but hopeless. Let any competent observer go through the districts over which the glamour of this Minute has been cast; let him look at and count the miserable cattle that are left; let him take inventories of the wretched household utensils, and see that for 'silver there is iron, and for brass clay,' let him asess, if he can, the value of the wearing apparel now possessed by father, mother, and child in the valley of the Bhima and in the arid fields of Sholapur, or the stony wastes of Kaladghi. Then let some such sternly but truly etched record of the Deccan A. D. 1878 be printed in parallel columns with this chromatic official Minute, and then, 'look on this picture and on that.' Yet there are many good points made in this Minute which render it valuable if read for its incidental objects, and with thorough distrust of the main purpose. Thus the distinct and discriminating way in which the physical characteristics of the Deccan, as compared with Northern India, favour and thwart the design of the irrigation engineer might and ought to serve to stave off many columns of futile discussion."

REVIEW.

A New Edition of the Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction for Native Troops.

THE officers of the Native Army will be glad to receive a new edition of the musketry regulations which is now in course of issue. The alterations in the compilation of 1875 were many and frequent, consequent on the breech-loading Snider rifle being substituted for the old worn-out muzzle loading Enfield. The covers of the old book were bulged out by the many slips of paper which had been gummed in, and the labyrinth of alterations required no ordinary amount of patience to wade through, when any knotty point obliged an enquirer to refer to its pages. The original text was so chipped and changed that the book presented more the appearance of a child's careless scrap-book than a military handbook published by authority.

The new edition is an undoubted change for the better. Paragraphs referring to the same points in different sections have been re-written so as not to contradict each other, and the book as now re-arranged will be found to be a convenient and complete manual of its subject.

This year, for the first time, the native troops have fired at targets with circular bull's eye and centre. Owing to this, a great falling off has been experienced in the individual scores made by the sepoys.

Only a number of marksmen per regiment has come down to a very low figure. So many more points have to be obtained to qualify in the new system of classification that the men are not shooting with their heretofore zeal.

Being a marksman was looked upon in past years as something to be proud of, the money rewards weighing favourably in the balance; but this season the men are down on their luck, the figure is beyond their capabilities. Jack sepoy shrugs his shoulders and thinks the Sircar must be in a very bad way, to be obliged to save a few rupees by putting the prize he had looked upon as an annual certainty so far out of his reach, as to be now only a source of tantalization.

The figure of merit of the Bombay Native Army—except the Belooch Regiments—is below that of Bengal, but it is gradually improving year by year owing to the great care bestowed by the European officers on the instruction of the non-commissioned officers, and rank and file. The results shown by the annual returns of musketry are the best proof of this.

How long this new edition will remain without alteration is not a matter of conjecture, as some few corrections have already been ordered, but no one will complain if further modifications are consequent on the issue of Martini-Henry Rifles to the Native Army.

THE TUDOR ICE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the continual failure of the above Company to provide a sufficient supply of ice at the most trying time of the year, I beg to bring to the notice of the public two instances amongst a few which I heard of to-day of ice being denied. For the correctness of the two cases I can vouch. A gentleman sent for twelve lbs. of ice which were badly required, and he could only be supplied with two lbs. Another sent for ten lbs. for the sick person, and the servant was sent back without any; and he said that while he was there he saw more than one servant refused ice.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, March 24.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert a word of explanation in regard to a para. appearing in your paper of to-day that a Mr. James Scott had been charged with refusing to pay the legal tramway fare, and also insulting and assaulting an inspector "who had claimed it." This might convey a false and hurtful impression, and I feel it due to myself to refer to it, although I had been persuaded to pay no attention to it. The facts were—I took a ticket and paid for it, but it turned out afterwards I had to change into another car, and not being asked to pay the fare of travelling in the new car, I knew nothing about transfers. I still retained the ticket I had paid for, and when the conductor demanded my fare again I naturally refused, when he was very persistent and annoying, and followed me to my office making a great noise, and accordingly I pushed him away. The tramway ought to make enquiries before authorising their servants to take out summonses against respectable people to whom the payment of a tramway fare is a matter of no consideration if properly applied for. Knowing that I had paid the full fare, I naturally resisted what I considered an imposition, and declined to parley in the street with the man at all.—Yours, &c.

JAMES SCOTT.

CURIOUS TRANSFORMATION OF A TREE.—A Correspondent writes:—A curious tree is to be seen in the People's Park which, unlike its kind, has entirely lost its verdant hue, and has been transformed into the appearance of a snowcapped tree of the Arctic regions. This transformation has been caused by a large number of grey water gulls having taken to the tree as a permanent domicile. The peculiar fishy properties which these aquatic fowls possess in a remarkable degree, appear to have been communicated to the tree from long connection, and both tree and bird have one common colour. The tree looks quite unnatural and presents a strange contrast to the river.—*Madras Athenæum.*

MISS PRESCOTT'S SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the Governor in his speech at the opening of the new building of this institution was acknowledging the good offices rendered by those who had helped to forward Miss Prescott's efforts, I was apprehensive that he was going to overlook Miss Prescott herself. However he could not be, and was not, so thoughtless. That she was not mentioned first was in deference to her wish. That she was mentioned at all was in spite of her wish. Truly, this lady is very conspicuous for her self-abnegation, and strikes me as presenting a marked contrast to a late lady-worker in the same field, who made a deservedly high name for herself, but who always carried a small trumpet in her pocket, and was proud to bring it out, and while protesting,

"It's not the thing for me, I know it,
To crack my own trumpet up and blow it,"

would still give you to understand

"But 'tis the best, and time will show it,"

However, it is of Miss Prescott I would write, and not of Miss Carpenter.

The school ought to be called the Prescott School, and it will be. It would be wrong that it should not be. Many good friends gave some blood, muscle, bone and brain to it; but the soul of it was in the good, earnest, honest body of Miss Prescott, and there only. That even such worthy names as Frere-Fletcher should be allowed to mask the (in this cause) still more worthy name of Prescott is what the friends of education, not to say the friends of Miss Prescott, should not allow. The institution is destined to be lasting, and if 200 years hence it should be known as the Frere-Fletcher, then Miss Prescott and her many years of disinterested labour will be lost to all memory—even to all record. The name of Frere needs no help to keep it in the memory of the future generations in Bombay. Many great works will keep it to the front. Miss Prescott's work is one,—only one—but a work of a lifetime, and a work very great in importance—a work which generations of generations of children, mothers and grandmothers will, through their whole lives, bless. In connection with this institution is there any name that could so properly be the object of those blessings as the name of Prescott? If Miss Prescott had been merely a paid teacher, however well she might have worked, her name could hardly have been chosen in preference to the name given the other day; but seeing that she begot the institution and nursed it from its first helpless infancy with the tenderness of a mother and the strength and vigour of a whole colony of nurses, and has at length brought it to its present maturity, Prescott should be its only name; and I am sure that Sir Bartle Frere would be the first to protest against his name being used to obscure that of the estimable Miss Prescott.

I hope no tablet is yet up with the wrong name on it. If one is there, let it be taken down. If it be not taken down, I feel sure that it will not prevent the public from calling the school by its proper name.

Irrespective of the rights of the question, the public mouth will object to the pronunciation of the chosen name. The public underlip will object to be oppressed by the public upper teeth in Frere-Fletcher. Whereas to bless Miss Prescott will involve nothing but a happy conjunction of lips.

PENCIL.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KURRACHEE, MARCH 22

OUR Municipal Commissioners have made an attempt—a lame one, I think—to get rid of the transit dues in compliance with the instructions of the Government of India. The difficulties are great because the object in view is to retain as much as possible of the town duties for the benefit of the Municipality. The question, therefore, is how to allow refunds so as to liberate the export trade from transit dues. The sub-committee appointed to go over this difficulty have taken a schedule of articles liable to town duties by doubling the former rates and offering to refund down to Rs. 3, on exportation. They apparently consider that a merchant who formerly paid ½ an anna a maund on his grain, which was not refunded on exportation, could have no objection to pay 3 annas a maund if he were allowed that sum in the form of a refund after the grain had been exported. Supposing the merchant agreed to this, then the sub-committee reckoned that the retail shopkeeper in the town would alone pay the duty on the quantity consumed, and in this way the export trade would be clear of transit dues and the instructions of the Government of India be complied with. When the native merchants looked at this schedule they cried out, and at a meeting held on the 9th instant, proposed material reductions in the rates fixed in this schedule. The President of the Municipality, Colonel Lambert, on Saturday last, however, took the advice of a European merchant and revised the sub-committee's schedule, lowering many of the rates, and by a bold manœuvre of this sort, took the Municipal Commissioners, at the adjourned meeting on Wednesday last by surprize, and carried his revised schedule. The question now is whether the Commissioner in Sind will sanction it. The duty on grain has been raised from ½ anna a maund (lbs. 84) to 1½ anna a maund. The Municipalities are in the same position as under the sub-committe's schedule. They have to pay three times as much duty on grain as they have hitherto paid, and with only a promise of refunds if they export their grain. They must thus give their money to the Municipality, may be for three, six, or twelve months, or the whole period allowed in which refunds will be paid, of two years, without receiving any interest thereon; many will have to raise the money at high rates of interest, and the result will be that they will pay heavier transit dues in this form than they have hitherto paid by direct payments.

The object the Municipality have in view is to get a larger amount from the grain which sells grain that is only consumed in the town. Will the Government of India allow the trade of the town to be bamboozled in this way? I trow no'.

I must trouble you with one other piece of municipal wisdom. This same revised schedule, which the gallant Colonel invited the natives, when the fees for slaughtering animals four-fold, without any reason being assigned. The consequence is that the price of meat is rising, and consumers, instead of paying the fractional increase per lb., which these new impositions cause, will have to pay an increase in price of as much as ¼ anna per lb. The argument is that this will fall on the rich, but how is it to be levied? Is the rich, or any one else for that matter, should pay ¼ anna addition when one pie would suffice. The butchers will be enriched and not the Municipality.

The fact is there is no necessity to make any changes of this sort, they operate on the poor here, although the rich are avowedly aimed at, for coolies here consume much and the rich but little. Under the present mode of living for all classes will be greatly increased by this new regulation; in the long run the butchers will make a profit out of the municipal folly. With regard to the duties on grain, including wheat, I hope the large exporters in Bombay will do what they can to prevent our trade being injured in this ridiculous way I have pointed out. The new alterations in Customs duties, of which we have just heard, will render another revision of this schedule necessary; it might be abolished altogether and a new and better one substituted in which grain of all sorts should be struck out altogether.

LAHORE, MARCH 19.

THE Bishop has been installed, and a meeting has already been held for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the Cathedral. This sounds very magnificent, but the sacred edifice is at present only a castle in the air. In his address to the meeting, Dr. French put two or three questions as to the practicability of improving and enlarging the present design, for when the foundations were laid four years ago, a church satisfied our modest requirements, we have only lately aspired to a Cathedral. Bishop, and Archdeacon. Dr. French did not attempt to depreciate the old Mahommedan tomb in which we have worshipped so long; he merely said that what might be suitable for a church would not be appropriate for a Cathedral; though it seems more natural to think that such a building, consecrated to the service of God, whether Church or Cathedral, should be dedicated to Him from the laying of the first stone. Anarkale's tomb, (better known as St. James's Church) is a circular building with thick walls and innumerable doors that make it delightfully cool during the hot season. Within the gaily painted dome, spangled with gilt paper stars is intended to represent the firmament of heaven, contrasts curiously with the illuminated texts that run round the gallery, as does the English organ with the choir of surpliced native boys. Some fears were entertained that the Bishop held very low-church opinions. For my own part I find the Creed within as much favour if I face the north as the east, and flowers on the altar do not at all interfere with my devotions, though, by-the-bye, a choral service indifferently executed by a Christy Minstrel-looking choir, certainly does. It had even been whispered that the familiar hymns, ancient and modern, were to be done away with, and we were to be in the depth of using Tate and Brady. I suppose it is more natural to prefer innocent aids to devotion in the shape of flowers and good music, to the opposite somewhat slovenly low-church tendency; at all events, it was repeated with satisfaction that the Bishop was *such* a good churchman, though he did preach a forty minutes' sermon on the day of his installation.

The supplement to the *Punjab Gazette* contains three letters concerning the Educational Congress which the Anjuman-i-Punjab proposed to hold. Mr. Lepel Griffin wrote that the Lieutenant Governor considered that the society could not, with propriety, discuss several of the subjects connected with education mentioned in the programme, though he had no objection to the Anjuman stating their views on other subjects, such as the promotion of art and industrial studies; archæological and historical research, philology, geology and many more. Any one would have thought that the Anjuman had enough to do before the above list was exhausted, but the brain of this society requires an enormous field to allow them full scope. It was evident from the tone of the letter that Government takes a deep interest in the cause of education, but declines interference, or dictation from an Educational Congress. In reply the Anjuman modestly blew its own trumpet, respectfully resented the Lieutenant Governor's decision, and argued at some length that his Honour evidently wished to exclude Government officials from publicly discussing subjects of even general interest. This remonstrance from the President called forth a brief and stern reply, charging the President with wilfully misrepresenting the intentions of the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Griffin's reply was terse and decision gives universal satisfaction; we feel we are in safe hands, that while ready to listen to all suggestions from the right quarters, he resents with calm dignity all officious interference from the wrong. The Punjab University College is not, after all, to be a *pukka* University, some slight concessions have been granted, but it is neither to confer degrees, nor to have a constitution of its own. The educational authorities have long been ambitious of standing alone, they were greatly delighted at the Viceroy's concession, and are now proportionately cast down by the Secretary of State's Minute. By some marvellous means an able committee has so arranged that we are to eat, drink and play badminton once a week, read all the latest English papers and periodicals and rink daily, for the same small sum which has hitherto only admitted us to the badminton club. We have also achieved a Fancy Ball which proved a brilliant success in spite of some cold water thrown upon the idea when it was first started. Few of us are superior to the embellishments of dress, and it is the bane of fashion that it cannot possibly suit all alike. At a Fancy Ball anyone can make the most of his best points, and it was delightful to see how good looking we really were on the 3rd March! The Fancy Ball was succeeded by Sky Races, which were tolerably successful. A new comer, Mr. Atkinson, fresh from Calcutta gaieties, was the angel who stirred the sluggish social waters.

Great scarcity prevails in the Sialkote district. Two thousand starving poor were there fed the other day, and many more employed in a relief work. Four or five deaths occur in a week, but none which foresight can prevent; as strangers wander through the district and turn up in a starving state past help. The people eke out the little *atta* they can get with famine grasses of various kinds, which have sprung up in great profusion; they thus hope to sustain life till the harvest is ready, and it luckily promises to be a very good one. The present and state of affairs will not, therefore, be of long duration, and active steps are being taken for the relief of the poor, till the barley is ripe. Two or three hailstorms have beaten down our tender crops, but there is no scarcity to speak of in Lahore, though the current prices of food grains are almost double what they were last year at this season. The Punjab has hitherto been a veritable land of Egypt to surrounding famine-stricken provinces, and I hope it will keep up its character for plenty. A public-spirited native at Delhi has circulated a pamphlet with this startling heading, "Lives of British subjects sacrificed by the pretended Famine of the Corn Merchants!" The writer declares that the *bunnias* are hoodwinking Government and raising the price of grains though the rainfall in October last does not justify their doing so. Labourers and the lower castes are provided for by the Famine Relief Works, but the higher classes who can neither dig nor beg "thus becoming a prey to the continuing silent thoughts and starvations, they easily lose their lives." Government is requested to expose the wickedness of the bunnias and come to the relief of its subjects as it has done on all former occasions. "For instance, during the time of Mr. Perron, Mr. Dourjoun was in authority over the province of Delhi who, on the bunnias raising up the corn prices, first gently advised them against their conduct, but on their not complying with his advices, he blackened their faces and got them to ride out on the asses' back round the whole country together with a drum to show their disgrace, which taught the bunnias a proper lesson to keep the corn rates regulated for a long time." Blackening the face must be much the same process as painting the city or gilding refined gold. The final clause, the writer says, that he believes that those who have stored up grain as well as their relations will be against his opinion. I wonder whether any of the Egyptians accused Joseph of bringing about the famine to further his own interests.

I must not close without mentioning the departure of an old friend of yours, Mr. Kipling, who has gone to England on a year's well-merited leave. The School of Art bids fair to succeed as well here as it has done at Bombay, owing to his untiring exertions. If ever our Cathedral is built, we hope he will return to beautify it; for it is well-known that your beautiful Cathedral bears traces of his handiwork.

BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.—We are asked to state, that the next lecture of this series will not be delivered to-day as previously advertised. It had been postponed to a day, of which due notice will be given to enable His Excellency the Governor to preside.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Quadrille	Arabesken	Budit.
Selection	From Tancred	Bellini.
Waltzes	Soldaten Lieder	Gung'l.
Galop	Merkur	Faust.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 16th inst., was 48 feet 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet and 2 tenths.

DEPARTURE BY THE MAIL STEAMER.—Among the passengers by yesterday's Mail steamer was Captain Henry Moreland, Past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. He was received a-ths bottom by a large number of European and native Masons, who were hearty in their good wishes for a pleasant sojourn at home on his short leave.

ADJUDICATED AN INSOLVENT.—At the High Court yesterday, on the application of Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, on behalf of Rungbhai Jowahath, Mr. Justice Bayley adjudicated Coondamull Manekroy an insolvent. Coondamull was indebted to the applicant in Rs. 1,870, which he was unable to pay, and his moonim was said to have removed out of the Court's jurisdiction all his property, merchandise, and stock-in-trade, consisting of Cashmere shawls, Scinde work, and Trichinopoly and Delhi jewellery.

THE TRADE MARK CASE.—The other day Mr. Justice Bayley issued a rule *nisi* for an injunction, at the instance of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., requiring Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. to shew cause why they should not be restrained from selling or disposing of certain piece goods bearing the trade mark, or a colourable imitation of a trade mark, which had been used by Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., applied yesterday to the same learned Judge to have the rule made absolute. No cause was shown for Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and it appeared from certain letters that they had no intention of doing so. The rule was therefore made absolute: costs to be costs in the cause pending between the parties.

A CRICKET MATCH.—A very interesting game at cricket was played on Sunday last between the 3rd eleven of the Elphinstone High School Cricket Club and the Young Parsee Cricket Club. The tent was as usual crowded with young native gentlemen. The Young Parsee Cricket Club made 72 and 152 runs respectively. The highest score of runs made by Arjani in the second innings was 55. Next to him stood Bomeshaw, who scored 30 in the first innings and 36 in the second innings. Both of them are acknowledged good players. Among the Elphinstonians, Valsara, a boy of 12 years old, who went in first, made 31 runs with "not out" in the first innings of 76 runs. In the second innings Mr. Ratnagar, the captain, and Cooper played till the board showed 106 runs with the fall of 5 wickets. The score stood at 114 when the game was drawn with two wickets to fall. The fielding was, with some exceptions, weak on either side.

A NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT.—For the last *six days*, the street opposite the new Cloth Market has presented a very lively and gay appearance, it being converted into a reception hall by one of the residents, Mr. B. Fakeerjee, who is well known amongst the leading members of European society in Bombay. During the past few days he has had a number of children betrothed and married, and it was to celebrate this happy event in his family that he invited a few European ladies and gentlemen last night to a party. The hall was fitted up in good style for the accommodation of the visitors who had done Mr. Toolajee the honour of being present—amongst whom were Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., the Hon. Messrs. Green and Melvill, Col. and Miss Hales, Col. Macdonald, Captain and Mrs. Portman, Captain and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Green, Capt. Becke, Capt. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Messrs. Gonne, Raghunath Narayen, Eduljee Rustomjee, Dadabhoy Hormusjee, &c, &c. Refreshments and wines were served to the visitors, and flowers and rose-water having been distributed, the party broke up a little before 8 o'clock.

TRESPASS.—William Mott, a European, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for trespassing in the premises of the Sailors' Home without sufficient reason.

GAMBLERS.—Goonl Parsadee and seven others were on Saturday last charged before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with gaming, and were adjudged guilty. Two of the prisoners were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 6 each.

A REFRACTORY SHAMAN.—William Jackson, a seaman of the steam ship Liddesdale, lying in the P. and O. docks at Mazagon, was yesterday sentenced to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for absenting himself from that ship without leave and without sufficient reason.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—A Hindoo, named Viziram Vittoo, was yesterday convicted at the Girgaum Police Court by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of housebreaking and theft of two gold ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 82, the property of one Suggoon, woman. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, an Aranee Parsee, named Bomon Khodabux, a sherbut shopkeeper, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector McGuire, with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

VAGRANTS.—Henry Harris, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse. Two other Europeans, one named Daniel Donoughue and the other Jeremiah Melvill, were also yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the European General Hospital, on view of the body of William Jones, a fireman on board the s. s. Olympia now in harbour. On Saturday night, deceased accidentally fell in the forehold of that ship from the upper deck, and sustained serious injuries about the head. He expired at the said hospital early yesterday morning; the verdict of the jury was one of accidental death.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 16th March was 77,098 maunds, and in money Rs. 59,626. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 16th Mar. 1878.	Week ending 17th Mar. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,43,018	Mds 1,57,278	...	Mds 14,260
Amount	Rs. 1,68,708	Rs. 1,82,470	...	Rs. 13,762
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,27,373	Mds 4,76,778	...	...
Amount	Rs. 2,46,345	Rs. 2,70,69[illegible]	...	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 51,833	*	Mds 2,427	...
Amount	Rs. 29,709	*	Rs. 4,356	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 46,351	Mds 68 797	...	Mds 19,446
Amount	Rs. 24,715	Rs. 36,346	...	Rs. 11,631
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 717	Mds 3,544	...	Mds 2,827
Amount	Rs. 2,320	Rs. 10,265	...	Rs. 7,945
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 14,456	Mds. 21,714	...	Mds 7,258
Amount	Rs. 21,965	Rs. 31,949	...	Rs. 9,984
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 3,05,705	Mds 1,97,243	Mds 1,18,462	...
Amount	Rs. 1,97,120	Rs. 99,128	Rs. 97,992	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 9,89,452	Mds 9,12,354	Mds 77,098	...
Amount	Rs. 6,59,892	Rs. 6,30,856	Rs. 59,036	...

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th March 1878 was 95,587 maunds and in money Rs. 59,650. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 16th Mar. 1878.	Week ending 17th Mar. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 20,694	Mds 73,015	...	Mds 52,321
Amount	Rs. 11,417	Rs. 49,351	...	Rs. 37,934
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 65,810	Mds 41,060	Mds 24,750	...
Amount	Rs. 17,899	Rs. 9,993	Rs 7,906	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 13,997	Mds 10,338	Mds. 3,659	...
Amount	Rs. 8,559	Rs. 5,445	Rs. 3,114	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 157	Mds 288	...	Mds 131
Amount	Rs. 398	Rs. 728	...	Rs. 330
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,217	Mds 5,993	...	Mds 1,776
Amount	Rs. 5,780	Rs. 6,095	...	Rs. 2,315
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 29,584	Mds 36,736	...	Mds 7,152
Amount	Rs. 5,154	Rs. 7,420	...	Rs. 2,266
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 6,979	Mds 68,537	...	Mds 61,558
Amount	Rs. 2,889	Rs. 31,891	...	Rs. 29,017
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 4,368	Mds 3,854	Mds 514	...
Amount	Rs. 2,537	Rs. 1,989	Rs. 548	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,10,340	Mds 1,11,899	...	Mds 1,552
Amount	Rs. 31,026	Rs. 30,414	Rs. 644	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,58,146	Mds 3,51,733	...	Mds 95,587
Amount	Rs. 88,882	Rs. 1,48,332	...	Rs. 59,650

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's. s. s. INDUS, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr R S Bateson, Mr Hearn, Mr G A Knight, Mr T Smith, and Mr. Tudor Trevor.
For Brindisi—Mr G T Robertson and a Gentleman.
For Venice—A Gentleman, lady and child, and Mr and Mrs Littledale.

WILSON'S HIPPODROME.

THE enterprising proprietor has, in acknowledgment of the liberal patronage received by the company in Bombay, resolved to give away Rs. 5 000 in g

MINISTERS AND THE CRISIS.

The *Times*[(March, 1) says:—"The conditions of peace will be known in a few days at the latest, and meanwhile it ought not to be difficult for English self-restraint to avoid unreasoning panic. As yet, the Government cannot know whether the services of Lord Napier and Sir Garnet Wolseley will be really needed, for it is still uncertain what conditions the Russians have demanded or what concessions the Turks will make. That Russia will exact severe terms is certain. Such has been the practice of recent warfare—a practice dictated in great degree by the enormously increased cost of military operations. But it is not easy to believe that she will go out of her way to provoke England or Austria. In her relations with this country at least she is restrained by pledges so clear, so emphatic, and so solemn that if she were to break them she would put herself beyond the pale of civilised diplomacy. Nor even if she were to commit the enormous material mistake of defying moral scruples, is so eminently shrewd a Power likely to underrate the strength and the endurance of this country. England, as Russia must know, is stronger relatively as well as absolutely than she was when she withstood the gigantic military force of Napoleon at the time he had all the rest of Europe at his feet. On that occasion she destroyed his Empire and liberated the Continent by tenacity even more than by brilliant feats of military skill, although the Peninsular war is sufficiently rich in exploits of valour. The same endurance could be shown again at the call of a similar necessity. Russia has already suffered severely in her contest with a State which was bankrupt, disorganized, and torn with internal dissensions. She would scarcely, therefore, like to invite an incomparably greater trial of strength. She will be the less ready to make so wanton an experiment because it would imperil the possession of all she has won. Her gains have undoubtedly been great. She has reaped a considerable harvest of military renown. She has freed the Bulgarians, and thus made good her claim to be the champion of the Slav nationalities. She has absolutely crushed a Government with which she seemed fated to fight every quarter of a century. Nay, if she displays moderation, she may help to make arrangements which will gradually and peacefully transform Ottoman authority into something better, without giving any right of complaint to the Western Powers. These are, undoubtedly, great triumphs. But all of them may slip from her grasp if she were to treat the Ottoman Empire as a mere quarry for supplying the materials of her own future. The prejudices as well as the interests of the Western Powers would be fatal to the success of such a defiance."

The *Standard* says:—"Congresses have seldom been of any efficacy, except in determining the conditions of peace at the end of a general war. In the present instance it will be called upon to undertake the very doubtful task of averting a general war by deciding upon a portion of the terms of peace which have been already arranged between the belligerents. We may safely prophesy that no congress will meet upon these conditions. It is, in fact, either too late or too early for Europe at large to intervene in the Eastern Question—too late if the object is to settle that question without disturbing the general equilibrium, and too early if it proposes to adjudicate between Russia and those Powers whose jealousy she has aroused by her arrogant and treacherous use of her victory over Turkey. As for England, there is no course consistent with honour or with safety, but that to which her Majesty's Government are being reluctantly driven. We cannot suffer either that such a peace shall be forced upon Turkey as shall be injurious to our national interests, or that such terms shall be proposed as will compel Turkey to prolong the war to issues which must still more directly involve our rights. The choice of peace or war does not rest with us. We have signified our ardent desire for peace by the most unmistakable symptoms, and it seems that once more these have been misunderstood. There remains no resource but an appeal to that arbitrament of arms to which we have been challenged. That this is the conclusion to which the vast majority of the British people have come is proved by the spontaneous and extraordinary support which her Majesty's Ministers are now receiving from all classes and all parties in the state, of which the latest indication is that afforded by the vote of confidence in the Government which was passed yesterday by the Common Council of the City of London by a majority of 137 to 5. Such a vote, as indicating the opinion of the class most interested in the maintenance of peace, is of peculiar value at the present crisis, cannot but have the effect of strengthening the hands of the Government in the arduous task to which they are committed."

The *Daily Telegraph* observes:—"Not the least striking peculiarity in the actual situation has been overlooked in those quarters where apologies for Russia oddly mingled with sham reproofs, abound daily. Lord Derby last night thought it expedient to remind the House of Peers that the war is not yet at an end, and the information seems much needed outside it within the walls of Parliament. Turkey has been worsted in a seven campaign, not extinguished utterly as some enthusiasts would have the public believe. She is not in a much worse position than Prussia was after Jena, nor is the spirit of the Osmanli more broken than was that of the hardy North Germans. The conquerors may insist on terms which even the pasha's may refuse to accept, and which the sturdy people may fiercely resent. We are speaking of possibilities, for, where a thick cloud of mystery covers such stupendous transactions as those now in progress, it is beyond the power of mind to form a reasonable judgment on probabilities. If the Turks do resist it will be because a justifiable and manly pride has been subjected to a strain it will not bear; and, undoubtedly, the kind of claims set up by the invader, who has already thrust aside his own armistice for his own profit, and has placed himself astride the neutral zone, will be precisely that which cuts most deeply into treaties, trenches the furthest upon European rights, and deranges the political balance in South-Eastern Europe. The Turk, therefore, who, as the greatest authority after doing him all the injury he could frankly confess, is a man like ourselves, as well as other people, may not be able to bend the knee before Sir Henry Havelock's Imperial friend; and, since the stricken Osmanli is still alive, he may, although it is unlikely, renew the war. However this may be, and whatever the much-abused Moslem may do, the duty of England is in no way affected. Russia has struck at her through the body of the Turk; Russia is devising in secret arrangements which will inflict on us injury and humiliation deeper than any attempted since the days of Napoleon I.; and, let the Moslem do what he may, we are bound in honour as well as in policy to stimulate the work of preparation so that, if need be, we can effectively 'take the proper course' to vindicate the rights and interests of our country."

The *Daily News* says:—"Our especial hope is that Lord Derby may be able to hold his own, and also that he has some clearer and wiser policy in his mind than that of putting off war as long as he can—following that maxim of Canning which he has quoted approvingly more than once, and if we must have war sooner or later, preferring to take it later. It is plain that we do get every month and then a little nearer the edge of war. It does not follow that we must make the plunge because we are nearer to the brink, but it is at least significant that despite all the good sense and the pacific purposes of the Foreign Secretary, we should still keep approaching the brink. Sir Stafford Northcote put his answer to Lord Hartington yesterday about Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Garnet Wolseley as mildly as he could, and abstained from any of the vapouring which would have been welcome to many of his followers. Still the plain fact that a Commander and a Chief of the Staff have been designated in the event of a military expedition being called for does undoubtedly, as we showed yesterday, bring us more directly into contemplation of such a possibility than anything that had previously been announced on Ministerial Authority. Our correspondent at St. Petersburg informs us in the telegram which we publish this morning, that this measure has created great excitement in that city, and is interpreted as evidence of the hostile feeling and warlike intentions of England. As we argued yesterday, it does not necessarily bear this meaning. But we cannot wonder that it is so understood; and even if this is a misunderstanding it is a dangerous one."

COLONEL MACDONALD ON INFANTRY TACTICS.

(*Times*, *March* 1.)

The Solicitor-General for Scotland is also Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's City of Edinburgh Volunteer Rifle Brigade and enjoys almost as great a reputation in his military as in his legal capacity. He is well known as the author of a pamphlet, published four or five years ago, in which he suggested a system of infantry tactics. This pamphlet attracted the attention of the late Lord Sandhurst, who embodied a portion of Colonel Macdonald's plan in a scheme which he himself drew up. Since then we have had the Wellington essays on the same subject and two official formations for attack. The latter were warmly welcomed as substituting authoritative regulations for the numerous methods practised by different generals and commanding officers, which were so numerous that on every change of quarters or commanders a regiment had to commence its tactical instruction afresh. Neither can it be denied that the latest formation for attack possessed great merits and was an improvement both on its predecessor and most of the unauthorized methods experimented with by different officers. It had, however, several defects. One was that command extended over breadth rather than over depth. Another was that the companies soon became inextricably mixed up. A third was that there were too many links in the chain of command. A fourth was that the battalion commander had scarcely any real functions. A fifth was that it was difficult to define the limits of responsibility of captains and majors. The main cause of these defects was that the framework of the new formation were hampered by our organization. The Duke of Cambridge, supported by Sir Garnet Wolseley and many other able and experienced officers, was and is of opinion that the present eight weak companies were to be preferred to four strong companies. Most foreign armies have a few strong companies, and not only has experience shown that this organization is the best suited to the conditions of modern war, but there are strong *prima facie* reasons why such should be the case. The few large companies diminish the danger of companies being mixed up—at all events, early in the action. The fewer tactical sub-units the better can these work in concert for a common object. If the number of companies is large, a link in the chain of command between the captain and battalion chief is needed, and every additional link causes friction and delay. If the company is strong, the captain can obtain by a direct order and from his own resources the required reinforcements until, at all events, the final period of the attack. Battalions being in time of peace only able to turn out half the strength which they possess in war, it is better to have a few large than many weak companies. If there are only four companies, each of them is, even on a low establishment, large enough to practise the manœuvres which it would be called upon to execute in action. At present a British battalion on the lowest establishment cannot, after deducting officers, sergeants, band, drummers, men sick, on guard, at recruit drill, &c., muster more than six companies of 24 files each. It is evident that no sound realistic instruction can be given when the companies are so weak. Finally, the present command of a captain is not sufficiently substantial or extensive. The larger his company, the greater the interest he naturally takes in it and the more his position is raised. There are strong objections to retaining the antiquated organization in eight companies, which answered admirably under the old system of fighting in close formation, but is out of harmony with the present mode of fighting in extended order. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who presided at the meeting at the Royal United Service Institution, at which Colonel Macdonald again advocated his system of 8 or 4 companies, expressed a strong opinion in favour of small companies. This opinion is, we know, shared by the Duke of Cambridge, and the only argument put forward in its support is the necessity of having a large number of officers. Even admitting that our soldiers, if compared with those of Germany, are rather ill-educated, the argument has no real weight. There is no reason whatever why, because the number of companies is reduced, the proportion of officers to men should be diminished. It has been asserted that in the fighting at Plevna the Russians felt severely the paucity of officers. It is not possible, however, that their confusion and failure were due rather to the defective training or their men in fire discipline than to the want of more company officers? We know that, with the exception of a few picked corps, the Russian infantry have not shown much skill in skirmishing during the present war. Another objection to large companies urged by Sir Garnet Wolseley is that a certain number of men are necessary to enable soldiers to fight in the most effective manner. We have, however, done precisely the reverse. We have first decided on our organization and then made our tactics suit our organization. We have, in short, put the cart before the horse. It is, we firmly believe, impossible as long as we preserve our present organization to devise a sound system of battalion tactics. The question, therefore, arises are we to sacrifice our tactics to organization, which, by the way, is very costly, or to start on first principles and make our organization subordinate to the tactics which vital modern experience has shown us are the best? We have enumerated some of the defects of the present formation for attack, and among these have included the mixing up of companies. This, a grave defect when advancing, would entail in case of a reverse absolute ruin. One of the main advantages of Colonel Macdonald's system is that the mixing up is reduced to a *minimum*—in fact, in most cases it would be altogether avoided. Another advantage is that command extends over depth rather than in breadth, the result being that the front of a company is of manageable dimensions, and that the captain can of his own authority and by means of his own resources feed the fighting line.

Let us now see what Colonel Macdonald has to say about his formation. He justly remarked that the problem was how best to dribble in detail over the ground covered by a long range fire so as to retain sufficient strength and connectedness to be able to tighten together effectively for the decisive blow. It should also be sought to gain and maintain a superiority of fire from the very first, or, at all events, as soon as the zone of aimed fire is reached. The furthest limit of this zone may be considered about 600 yards. He pointed out that no nation has yet satisfactorily worked out a mode of detail for effecting this object. We need not, therefore, be ashamed at not having yet devised a system which meets with universal approval. The conditions of war have only recently been substantially changed, and our tactics, as well as those of foreign armies, are, therefore, necessarily tentative. The Prussians aim, by having the tactical sub-unit large, by keeping those sub-units distinct, and leaving it at the discretion of the company leader to bring up reinforcements when and where he may deem them necessary. Yet, notwithstanding their large companies, a great deal of mixing up, not only of companies, but of battalions and regiments, occurs even in a successful attack. We, practically recognizing the fact that the battalion is too large and the company too small a unit, have made a sort of composition and work by half battalions. The result of our system is that the company leader has both too much and too little independence. He is apt to get out of hand and to work without concert with the captains next him, and if he wants reinforcements after the action is well engaged he is obliged to apply to the leader of the half battalion, or the latter *vice versâ*. Hence the whole line is reinforced, when, perhaps, only a portion of it wants feeding and the companies are mixed up indiscriminately. In case of a reverse very serious consequences might ensue. As Colonel Macdonald pointed out, a check might mean the retirement of several units mixed up in complete disorder, uncertain who was their commander, and, therefore, with no integral cohesion, which is in itself demoralizing. He likewise urged that the captain, being in immediate charge of the fighting line, should have no greater extent of front than admits of personal superintendence and close control, and that the support should be at his disposal. As he justly remarked, no one man on foot could efficiently look after a whole company extended, and a temporary reinforcement of a portion of the line might be desirable, when it would be a waste of men to reinforce generally. His suggestion, therefore, is that companies should be formed four deep. At first only the leading men of fours would move off, accompanied by the captain. The support would consist of the second men of fours; thus, on the support being ordered up into the fighting line, each man of the latter would be joined by his comrade. The third and fourth men of fours would form one or two lines of reserve as might be deemed most advisable. Each of these successive lines would be commanded by a subaltern, communication between them and the captain being kept up by intelligent non-commissioned officers. By this means, not only would each company be kept intact, but each man as he joined the fighting line would naturally take up his proper place. There would be resources for three successive reinforcements, and if the front assigned to the company was not too great at first, the men would never be in too close order, or casualties during the advance must be expected. At the same time, as the moment of contact with the enemy the company would be in a tolerably good state of cohesion, and every man would stand next his parade comrades. The experience of Plevna shows that in a front attack on an enemy strongly posted the only chance of success is to throw wave after wave of men into the fighting line, and this can only be accomplished, without disorder and mixture of companies, by adopting the formation suggested by Colonel Macdonald. Each wave should be brought up at that critical moment when the wave in front hesitates to advance. If brought up too soon, more men at a time are exposed to a deadly fire than are needed. If brought up too late, the reforming troops are only add to the sacrifice, or be borne back by the retreat of the fighting line. To feed the fighting line *apropos* is therefore a delicate operation and requires nice timing. Who so well placed to undertake it as the captain? If a reserve becomes absolutely necessary, Colonel Macdonald's system allows of its being carried out with comparatively little disorder. The captain has only to order "front rank right files to the rear." These run to the rear till they reach a good position, when, by order of the senior commandant, they form up and lie down. The order is then given, "Rear rank right files to the rear," and they either lie down with their front rank men or pass well further to the rear and take up an independent *alignement*. The same process is repeated with the rear and front rank men of the left files. Thus the fighting line gradually melts away and the pursuit of those who remain till the last is checked by the fire of the first support. This is very simple, and simplicity in manœuvres is, when under fire, indispensable. It is fully recognized by all experienced soldiers that, once under fire, the officers are, under the present system, unable to do more than give a forward impulse. If Colonel Macdonald's formation be adopted, they will be able also to withraw their men with comparatively little confusion and difficulty. We presume that a reserve would always be retained in the hand of the battalion commander to clinch a success, to cover a reverse, or to ward off flank counter-attacks. Two out of the eight companies would suffice for this purpose. If this reserve were brought up into the fighting line, it might be kept in comparatively close formation, and the men in front might be ordered to edge away to the right and left, so as not to obstruct the fire of the new-comers. It will be seen that no two companies need ever be mixed up, for, should the fighting line be unable to win its way under the heavy fire of the enemy—and it must be borne in mind that each company can be three times reinforced—the two remaining companies can be thrown into the fight in extended order, either on the outer flank or wedged in between two of the companies already engaged. It would be easy to clear the way for these new units. Should all eight companies be unable to push on, the only method would be for another battalion to pass over them as they first lying down to cover the advance. The present system may be called the line formation, the other the wedge formation; for it is not necessary that the companies should be in actual contact with each other when they are near the enemy. It is not indispensable to push back the whole of the hostile line by direct pressure; for if pierced in two or three places, the isolated fragments would be sure to retreat. We would suggest, therefore, that as the line advances each company should gradually, and to no great extent, contract on its centre; so that a superiority, or at least equality, of fire should be obtained with respect to the enemy immediately in front. Soldiers in the smoke and excitement of battle seldom fire otherwise than straight to their front, and the enemy would probably continue to fire into the gaps created as we have described. Another advantage of keeping companies from actual lateral contact would be that they would be more easily kept in hand.

The superiority of fire is everything, especially as the defenders of a position would in most cases be under cover. It is, however, difficult to obtain that superiority of fire. Indeed, it is difficult to make fire of any description effective against troops behind any sort of cover, or even lying down in the open. If the attacking line is made dense in order to obtain an abundance of fire, the casualties become appalling and it is not always possible to embrace any portion of the enemy's position. The report of the Chief Inspector of Musketry in India on the experiments carried out at Delhi in 1876 supply, however, some valuable hints. When troops are under cover which cannot be pierced, the most destructive artillery fire is—first, enfilade fire; secondly, oblique fire, thirdly, carved fire, the latter being peculiarly applicable to the case of troops placed on the reverse slope of a hill. With the great range and penetrating power of modern rifle-bullets there is no reason why infantry should not in respect to fire imitate artillery. We may pause for a moment to observe that by the combination of oblique with direct fire the most deadly concentration can be obtained. In 1874, at Meerut, 40 infantry, armed with the Enfield, firing at two guns in pits, made at 800 yards 24 hits on the dummy gunners, and at Rawul Pindee, under the same conditions, 34 hits. This result, we are led to believe, was obtained by a judicious application of the trajectory. In 1875, by the oblique fire of infantry at Ferozpore, all the gunners in pits on the flank of an intrenched post were destroyed. At Rawul Pindee 60 men of the 9th Regiment in 10 minutes firing at 700 and 800 yards, placed 22 hits in the 15 gunners of three pieces of artillery posted behind the crest of a hill. Numerous other instances of the capability of developing rifle fire to a deadly extent when properly directed might be given. Those we have mentioned will, however, suffice. Colonel Gordon, Chief Instructor of Musketry in India, strongly urges the concentration of infantry fire. He suggests that the whole line should move straight to his front, but the fire from the flanks should be directed obliquely inwards. By this means the fire of 2,000 could be brought to bear upon 1,000 men. Moreover, striking the line very obliquely the shots of the men on the flanks would in many cases kill or wound two men. As to the carved fire it would seem advisable to keep up for some time previous to the attack a carefully aimed fire intended to reach the supports in rear of the enemy's position. Nothing shakes troops like being struck down by an unseen enemy when they deem themselves safe under cover. In the case both of oblique and carved fire, troops who had not been carefully trained and were not thoroughly in hand would be useless; but there is no reason why they should not be well trained and in hand. As we have said, the soldier instinctively fires straight to his front, but his natural tendency can be overcome by practice.

A discussion, scarcely less instructive than the lecture, followed Colonel Macdonald's exposition of his system. Sir Garnet Wolseley approved the formation in fours, and, among other remarks, expressed a wish that the movements on the drill-ground should be made more like those which would be performed on active service. In too many instances drill seems to be considered merely a preparation for a review. Sir Garnet saw that the culminating part of an action was utter confusion; that we ought to recognize that fact and drill up to it. We admit that confusion cannot altogether be avoided in battle, but it strikes us that, instead of calmly accepting the fact, we ought to strive our utmost to minimize that confusion, and this is the tendency of Colonel Macdonald's scheme. Sir Garnet touched on two other points of no slight moment. One was the practice of field officers and adjutants remaining mounted under a heavy fire; the other was the uselessness of colours. As to the first, he said that if mounted officers would only dismount of their own accord they would inevitably be dismounted by the enemy. In short, it is absolute murder to require officers to remain in the saddle when within the zone of armed rifle fire, yet, so long as the regulations are silent on the subject, officers will not dare to quit the saddle. In speaking of the abolition of colours Sir Garnet touched on a matter of much delicacy. These emblems of regimental honour, these objects of an almost religious sentiment, are regarded by old soldiers with a veneration which civilians cannot understand. We should be sorry, therefore, to abolish them altogether, but we could submit that the time has arrived when they ought to be reduced to one pattern. Then we should have a proportion three times larger than that which prevails in foreign armies, and, consequently, in comparing trophies we should be at a decided advantage. At present they absorb too much to carry and are rent to pieces by fire. Death to foes who bear them, and they are almost useless elsewhere.

In conclusion, we would say that while Colonel Macdonald's system obviates some of the disadvantages of small companies, it is equally applicable to strong companies which, to our mind, are infinitely preferable, for reasons given above.

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